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FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

No. II.

Continued from the Gazette of the 29th ult.

BY the extracts from Mr. Jefferson's letters lately publiſhed, his ſentiments on the conſtitution have been unboſomed to his countrymen. The circumſtances under which they were written, already noticed, furniſh the moſt ſatisfactory demonſtration they were the genuine dictates of his heart. That they became at the time, the ſubject of public diſcuſſion, muſt have given him ſurpriſe; but that they ſhould now be reſorted to for the purpoſe of crimination, even if his judgment, upon that great ſubject, had wandered from a ſound deciſion, is ſtill more extraordinary. They are however fully before the public, and whether they deſerve commendation or cenſure, his fellow-citizens will determine for themſelves.

If the political queriſt ſought, as an object of curious ſpeculation, a more conciſe and ſummary expoſition of them, I am perſuaded he would concur with me in the following, founded on theſe extracts. "That he had become ſenſible the wiſe and happy direction of the affairs of his country required ſome great change in her political inſtitutions: and when he firſt ſaw the conſtitution, the reſult of thoſe able and experienced councils, to whoſe care the modification had been committed, he conſidered it like all other human productions, containing much good, but not without a conſiderable alloy of evil. That he prized its good qualities too high to urge any ſtep that might poſſibly tend to hazard the ſyſtem, and therefore wiſhed its immediate adoption by nine States and eſtabliſhment as a government. That he wiſhed the four other States to hold out, and thereby form on each ſide an independent head, between whom the neceſſary amendments might be amicably adjuſted. That afterwards and for the ſake of greater ſafety, confiding in the virtues and patriotiſm of his countrymen, he even adviſed amendments in the mode propoſed by the inſtrument itſelf."*

Let the American ſhew the paſſage in theſe or any other letters written by him, which ſhould give offence to the moſt active republican ſupporter of the conſtitution, in that or any ſubſequent ſtage: which denounces him the foe to good government, the friend to anarchy and licentiouſneſs. Let him point out the ſentiment which has not in a great meaſure been verified, by the Preſident in his introductory ſpeech to Congreſs, the ſubſequent acts of that body, and thoſe of the ſeveral States. Unhappily for mankind the annals of nations prove, that perſons in this ſtation too often err in the oppoſite extreme. That thoſe who poſſeſs wealth and power, and even where theſe gifts have been conferred by the confidence and favor of their countrymen, are too apt to feel for themſelves a different intereſt, ſeparate from, and look with an eye of jealouſy and ſcorn upon thoſe of their fellow men, to whom the goods of fortune have been diſpenſed with a leſs liberal hand. In this reſpect indeed the tone of character diſplayed in theſe letters may be deemed in ſome meaſure peculiar to their author. Such an unfeigned and benevolent regard for mankind in all their claſſes; ſuch an anxious ſolicitude for their welfare, and vigilant attention to their rights, are rarely to be found united in any one perſon. With feelings and ſentiments like theſe, if I miſtake not the man, the ſelfiſh, narrow, and vain-aſpiring heart of the American never glowed.

The charge then of hoſtility to the government in that early ſtage, ſo far as it depended on the ſecret operations of his mind, has been ſhewn to be without foundation. His ſubſequent conduct has been traced for further evidence of diſaffection, and however light and contemptible the circumſtances are on which it reſts, I will purſue it, the more fully to demonſtrate the impurity of the motives which dictated the attack.

The freedom with which he has ſpoken of ſome public meaſures, being a principal ſervant in the executive department, has been relied on as a circumſtance of unequivocal proof of ſuch hoſtility. The object and extent of this poſition perhaps I do not fully comprehend: does the author mean, that a wiſely framed government cannot in its adminiſtration adopt an injudicious and improper meaſure; or that a man cannot be friendly to the one and diſapprove of the other? If this is the idea and the principle ſhould be recognized, the field of enquiry upon any future occaſion would be much abridged, and the labour of all parties proportionally diminiſhed. Let its meaſures be what they might, however repugnant to the authority under which it acted, or ſubverſive of the rights of thoſe who made and for whoſe benefit it ſhould be adminiſtered, no controverſy upon theſe points could be ſuſtained; no critical compariſon could be made, no line of partition drawn between the one and the other. If this doctrine ſhould be eſtabliſhed, the people of theſe States would find themſelves reduced to a ſtrange dilemma: the conſtitution they had adopted and planned with ſo much care, as the boundary of a limited authority, would be conſidered as the abſolute ſurrender of all their rights. By legitimating every poſſible meaſure which in the progreſs of time a venal and unprincipled majority might carry, its acts would become more oppreſſive than thoſe of any exiſting tyranny, becauſe its adminiſtration would be more daring, under the deluſion practiſed on the people, by ſeeming to reſt on their ſuffrage.

Or does the author mean that a perſon by accepting an office in the executive department, ſhould loſe in the ſpirit of the corps, the native rights of a freeman? that he ſhould abandon his own ſentiments, except at private conſultations, and cling to thoſe of the majority? that a man of great worth, in whom for paſt ſervices his countrymen repoſed an high confidence, ſhould throw the weight of his character, into the ſcale, to ſupport a meaſure which in his conſcience he diſapproved and in his ſtation had oppoſed? that the members of the adminiſtration ſhould form together a cloſe and ſecret combination, into whoſe meaſures the profane eye of the public ſhould in no inſtance pry? If this is his idea let it be avowed; it involves a principle which upon public conſiderations ſhould be diſcuſſed; for I conſider it ſubverſive of thoſe upon which the government itſelf was founded. That maſk of ſecrecy adopted in arbitrary governments, for the moſt oppreſſive purpoſes, and which by ſome good men has been deemed neceſſary to cover executive operations, has in moſt inſtances when applied to us been over-rated. Few caſes only and thoſe purely executive, and for which the chieftain himſelf ſhould be held reſponſible, can require it. In general, if it does not cover groſs and ſhameful malverſations, and which ſhould be expoſed for wholeſome correction to the public view, the moſt favorable light in which it can be held, is that of an empty, frivolous, and pageant ceremonial of office. But it may be poſitively affirmed that whenever it interferes with the ſpirit of reſponſibility, the life and ſoul of republican government, its tendency is vicious, and ſhould be abandoned. So far then from deeming him cenſurable, for the freedom of his diſcourſe upon public meaſures, to the extent that I am perſuaded he has carried it, I honor and reſpect him for it. It marks a firm and virtuous independence of character, which aſſures me I may ſtill confide in him with ſafety. The principles he acknowledges, and the language he uſes, are his own; not formed upon thoſe of the majority of the corps to which he may occaſionally belong: they are the ſame I know that he poſſeſſed before he commenced the career of public truſt.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

(PRINTED AT COLUMBIA.)

A correſpondent, who lately made a tour acroſs the Carolinas and Georgia, has obliged us with the following obſervations, taken down at Salem, the principal Moravian town in North-Carolina.

THE moſt elegant aſpect of this place is exhibited to the traveller approaching it from the Weſt along the heights which ariſe between Salem and Shoeber's paper mill. While in this point of view the town preſents to the eye fifty chimney tops. This place, though not incorporated by law, is well guarded againſt the fatal effects of fire. A nightly watch is ſupported for the purpoſe from ten o'clock to four.

You will be treated with no rudeneſs by the Moravians. They never play tricks of waggery upon travellers. It ſeems to afford their principal men pleaſure to walk with you, converſe with you, ſhew you the ſeveral buſineſſes which are conducted amongſt them, and explain to you the philoſophical principles of their machines; and all this without diſcovering the ſlighteſt ſymptom of jealouſy, impatience, or reſerve.

They waſte no flatteries nor congees upon you. They will not aſk you to eat, or drink, or ſmoke, or play with them. They affect no compliments; and yet you ſhall feel yourſelf treated with much attention and civility. Were the Moravians to keep open doors and free tables, ſpungers would make a prey of them, and the inn would be robbed of its buſineſs and ſupport.

Their young women collect and worſhip very early in the morning. A Piano Forte enlivens their devotions. About the ſame time their young men are employed in the ſame manner. The whole community worſhip together in the evening—men and women—old and young—ſtrangers and ſervants. Here the organ is put in blaſt to accompany their Hallelujahs!

There are ſome hopes that the Moravians will found a new ſettlement in the next, if not the current year, on the waters of Long Canes in South Carolina. Their handicrafts muſt make them eminently uſeful to a country ſo remote from the ocean. Moravian eſtabliſhments, at proper intervals, through the interior parts of the United States, muſt operate as nurſeries for the Republican Virtues of Induſtry, Economy, Temperance and ſyſtematic Habits of Life.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE REPUBLICAN.—No. III.

WHATEVER effect the preceding obſervations may have made, the reader ſtill believes that the proviſion for the public debt has increaſed the number of the friends and ſupporters of the government. There is no doubt thoſe who hold the paper will be perſuaded that their property would fall with the government. Their intereſt is connected with the preſervation of the laws. If this be the corrupt influence which is pretended to have ariſen with the funding law, no friend of the union will heſitate to avow it. For it may be demanded, what property would be ſafe if the government ſhould fall? The torrent of a revolution ſweeps every thing away, and our clamourers may expect to pick up ſomething valuable adrift. Every man who has property will therefore deem it his intereſt, as well as his duty, to preſerve the laws, which are to preſerve him and his poſſeſſions. The funded ſtock is the moſt eaſily deſtroyed at a blow—but when the work of ſuch monſtrous iniquity ſhall begin, what right or what poſſeſſion will be ſafe, till the rage or the avarice of the perpetrators ſhall be weary or ſatisfied?

The corrupt influence complained of by the party-writers, is therefore the influence of property. Thoſe who have nothing, and whoſe principles are as light as their purſes, talk of a revolution as of a holiday.

Bad impreſſions are not unfrequently made by neglecting to trace what we hear to its principles. We ſhall not on reflection allow much force to the ſuggeſtion that Congreſs has a ſecret influence that can neither be explained nor reſiſted. Admitting the whole tale to be true, as its inventers have told it. What is this mighty influence that operates unſeen like magic? Can a few creditors govern a nation? They tell us they are few—and this is the burden of their ſong—for it would deſtroy their argument to make them very numerous. They tell us too they are imprudently oſtentatious, generally worthleſs and odious. Their influence, according to the party writers, muſt therefore be very little.

How much then will theſe men, ſo few and ſo odious, weigh againſt the multitude of independent freemen?

But if theſe public creditors are governed by intereſt only, we have the means of judging how their influence will be uſed: their intereſt will lead them to preſerve public order, but not to invade equal liberty. The laws protect their property. They have only to maintain the laws. They have ſomething to preſerve, but nothing to gain. If a deſpot therefore ſhould ariſe, would he find the holders of the public debt his friends? Certainly not. The change of government would ſhake their funds. They of all men could compute the loſs of liberty in pounds, ſhillings and pence. It is manifeſtly their intereſt to have the adminiſtration conducted on popular and reaſonable principles: for any oppoſition to the laws, or even any ſtrong ſymptoms of diſcontent, would alarm their fears and reduce the value of their ſtock.

The public creditors are bound to ſupport liberty by all the duties which bind other citizens. Beſides which, their property is made to depend upon its being ſupported. If they act a part the moſt purely ſelfiſh, they will oppoſe the oppreſſions of the government, and the inſurrections of the multitude. They will hate confuſion, but they will love equal liberty. They will keep things as they are, and reſiſt change.

It has already been remarked, that general laws are favorable to equal liberty, by placing the rich and poor impartially on a footing. It may be added, that while ſuch laws are maintained, great men cannot riſe up to deſtroy republican equality.

In the eye of law, all citizens have equal rights. Carry the laws ſtrictly into execution, and they will enjoy them with equal ſecurity. But let down the laws, and the natural diſtinctions among men, in point of property and knowledge, find room to operate without reſtraint. The citizens are no longer equal. The man who has a great plantation, and many ſlaves and dependents, riſes high above the common level. He ſeizes a portion of that ſupreme authority which has been wreſted from the laws, or more properly from the whole people. The part he thinks fit to eſpouſe, is followed by all the diſtrict over which he reigns, as a petty king. We, in America, have known the laws ſo feeble, that the authority of individuals of great influence ſeemed to be the only means of preventing the evils of extreme anarchy. It will not be ſaid that this influence was not frequently uſed, in the times alluded to, virtuouſly, and even in conformity with the general ſenſe of the people. But power is often well uſed, but rarely laid down with good will. As the ſtable and equal laws of the union roſe, the influence of great men, and leaders of parties declined. The people however may be ſaid to have riſen in authority with the laws. The laws of Congreſs treat the citizens, whether rich or poor, with equal favor. Thoſe who are properly to be called great men, becauſe in unſettled times they had more power than their neighbors, have ſeen with no ſmall mortification the overthrow of their perſonal authority. They deſcend, loath and murmuring, to the common level of citizens. But from that grave where their power lies buried, the troubled ſpirit of ambition riſes and walks the earth.—Look round and apply theſe remarks to the fierceſt antifederal leaders. Are they not real ariſtocrats who defend their prerogatives againſt the equal rights of the people, as well as againſt the authority of the laws? They are impatient to ſee the people made their equals, in conſequence of the laws having become their ſuperiors. They may, and probably they do believe what they ſay—but human nature and experience deſerve more credit than their pretences.

If the people would maintain a republican equality, let them ſet a mark on thoſe falſe friends who would overturn the authority of the laws. The way to govern the people againſt public order, is to deceive them. By conſpiring to take away a part of the power from government, they are deluded with the idea of having it ſhared among them. Nothing is leſs poſſible to happen. The leaders would engroſs it all. In a very numerous ſingle aſſembly, no man will pretend there is an equality of power among the individuals aſſembled. Aſſemble a nation, and all appearances of equality vaniſh. The moſt perſuaſive ſpeakers divide the authority. How much power can the individuals of a nation exerciſe in times of anarchy without even aſſembling at all? It is obvious that in the ſuppoſed caſe all the government there might be would be of men and not of laws.

It is eaſy to ſee how men may dupe themſelves in regard to the nature of the laws. They will be impatient under them, becauſe they are equal, and therefore to them unuſual. They wonder to ſee a government ſo unlike that which they have been uſed to govern—which they could influence to make edicts or laws to exempt real eſtates from execution—to interpoſe between them and their creditors, eſpecially foreigners, and which in effect ſecured them all the powers of a genuine ariſtocracy.

Such men would not fail to join in the cry, that the friends of the laws are no longer republicans: and the language of their impatience and diſappointed ambition, would be not unlike that of diſfranchiſed freemen. But their clamour, it is to be hoped, will make little impreſſion. The multitude, who are too buſy to judge of a government, except by what they feel, perceive that their induſtry is protected and encouraged ſince the new order of things. Men who have leiſure to reaſon and reflect more profoundly on the human character, will not be at a loſs to diſcover in their true colors the ſelfiſhneſs and ambition of thoſe who foment oppoſition to the laws.

EXTRACT.

"AS a careful, candid examination is neceſſary in order to form a right judgment, ſo diveſting ourſelves of ſelfiſh views and party prejudices is neceſſary for a thorough, candid examination. The eye, when filled with gravel, may as well be kept open and look ſteadily in order to diſtinguiſh colors, as the mind, when filled with ſelfiſh views and party prejudices, can examine impartially and diſtinguiſh truth from error. Party ſpirit can ſee but one ſide: it not only prevents the diſcerning of truth, but likewiſe the ſpeaking of truth. At the preſent day, in this time of electioneering phrenzy, there are no doubt many party zealots on both ſides, of ſuch poor narrow ſouls, that they are not capable of thinking on any thing but with an eye to their particular favorites. Party prejudice involves the minds of men in miſts of error, and pours forth floods of calumny; in an inſtant it changes men's characters. We ſee it to be the caſe that men who nine months ago were thought ſo wiſe and good that their opinions were made a ſtandard, are now called wicked and deſigning, or elſe the tools of party."

ANECDOTE.

From Vol. II. of Miſs H. M. Williams' *Letters from France, juſt publiſhed.*

PARIS affords our Authoreſs abundant ſcope for obſervation and anecdote. Of that *equality* which now exiſts in France, there cannot be a more pleaſant ſpecimen than this:

A Gentleman, formerly one of the *Garde du Corps*, and who very narrowly eſcaped from the fury of the people on the 6th of October, 1789, came a few days ago to Paris, and immediately ſent for a hair dreſſer. The officer, while he was dreſſing, told the man that he thought he remembered his face. "Yes, Sir," ſaid the hair dreſſer, "and I recollect you perfectly—you were in the *Garde du Corps*; I ſaw you on the 6th of October." "Faith," ſaid the officer, "I eſcaped very narrowly; I was very near being hanged."—"Yes, indeed Sir," replied the hair-dreſſer, "and I held the cord!"

* *The following extract has been ſince furniſhed me by the gentleman from whom I obtained the former. It was overlooked upon that occaſion or would have been then inſerted.*

Paris, July 6, 1788.

"*I am glad to hear that the new conſtitution is received with favor. I ſincerely wiſh that the nine firſt conventions may receive and the four laſt reject it. The former will ſecure it finally, while the latter will oblige them to offer a declaration of rights in order to compleat the union. We ſhall thus have all its good, and cure its principal defect. You will of courſe be ſo good as to continue to mark to me its progreſs. I will thank you, alſo for as exact a ſtate as you can procure of the impreſſion made on the ſum of our domeſtic debt, by the ſale of lands and by federate and ſtate exertions in any other manner.*"

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Auguſt 8.

IN France the impoſition of Tythes is for ever aboliſhed; the people have already experienced the happy effects of being releaſed from oppreſſion.

During the laſt autumn, the huſbandmen in ſeveral pariſhes began their harveſt in a manner expreſſive of their gratitude, both to God and to the National Aſſembly.

Their paſtors accompanied them to the field; *Te Deum* and other anthems were performed; and the grateful effuſions of the heart aſcended to Heaven in praiſes and thankſgivings.

The moſt thankful acknowledgments were made to their legiſlators, by whoſe wiſe and merciful decrees every one was about to reap the fruits of his labor; happy that he could now call the whole produce of his fields his own.

Muſic and dancing and innocent feſtivity, diſplayed through the Pariſh the felicity of its inhabitants.

Is there an Engliſhman who reads this account, but moſt earneſtly hopes that the period is not far diſtant, when his countrymen ſhall enjoy ſimilar felicity, and expreſs their feelings in the ſame grateful and devotional manner.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

AUGUST 6.

Letter from Marſhal Luckner to the Miniſter at War.

Wiſſemburg, Aug. 4.

"The army of the Rhine is encamped below Wiſſemburg; detachments have been ſent out in order to ſcour the country and bring in intelligence. Four hundred Hungarian dragoons have been cut in pieces in a ſkirmiſh, during which we loſt only 25 men, one of whom was a lieutenant colonel.

"General Kellerman is advanced towards Lauterbourg. The Auſtrians have croſſed the Rhine; it was impoſſible to prevent their paſſage.

"It is certain that we ſhall be attacked in ſeveral different parts at one and the ſame time; the only difficulty will be, to diſtinguiſh the true one. I have every reaſon to praiſe the diſcipline and good order of the troops. I am, &c.

(Signed) "LUCKNER."

AUGUST 13.

M. Bazire informed the Aſſembly, that ſeveral letters had been found in the King's apartments, among which was the correſpondence of the Jacobins of Marſeilles to their brethren of Paris. Thoſe letters had been intercepted by M. Blancgilly, member of the National Aſſembly, and handed to the King. He added, that M. Blancgilly had previouſly written notes in the margin deſcriptive of ſeveral perſons friendly to the Jacobins, conſequently the King's enemies.

The commiſſioners ſent to ſummon M. Blancgilly to appear in his place, and anſwer to the charges made againſt him; returned and brought word, that he was gone to the country.

The Aſſembly decreed, that his papers ſhould be ſealed up.

Mr. Gohier laid down ſeveral papers found at M. la Porte's adminiſtration of the civil liſt. M. Gohier obſerved, that there were numberleſs letters among them replete with adulation, and begging a participation of the civil liſt. There is one letter from an officer, ſaid he, whoſe name we ſhall not mention for the preſent; he is employed in a high capacity in one of our armies; and he does not conceal his anti-patriotic ſentiments.

The laſt mentioned letter was referred to the Military Committee, with injunctions to adopt the proper meaſures to counteract the rebel's intentions.

The commiſſioners of the commons of Paris gave in the ſtate of the capital—peace, as they ſaid, was perfectly reſtored—all the ariſtocratic preſſes had been deſtroyed—the Staff officers of the Gens d'Armes were in cuſtody—the aſſaſſin's who threatened the Mayor's life were in irons; a Court Martial to judge the Swiſs was aſſembled. The Aſſembly beſtowed much applauſe on the conduct of the commons.

M. Thuriot moved, that all the demoliſhed ſtatues ſhould be converted to cannon.

M. la Croix conceived it would be a patriotic decree, that would order all the brazen monuments in the churches to be melted into artillery.

Not only in Paris, added M. Thuriot, but throughout the whole empire——Whatever is metal in the churches, national houſes, in the dwellings formerly in the King's poſſeſſion, ſhould be melted down, and made cannon of.

M. La Croix's motion was decreed.

M. Francois moved, that the lands called common ſhould be equally divided among the inhabitants of the neighborhood in which ſuch ſhould be found.—Decreed.

SITTING OF TUESDAY NIGHT

A Member read a paſſage from a letter he had received from Breſt:—"The 10th of Auguſt the citizens of Breſt tranſported 72 prieſts who had not taken the oaths.—The ſhip the people of Breſt choſe for their conveyance had been formerly a Guineaman; and the good people ordered the Captain to make the firſt Spaniſh port."—(The aſſembly applauded.)

M. Genſonnet, in the name of the Committee of General Safety, propoſed, and the Aſſembly decreed, the following articles:—

1. The ſix Secretaries of State, appointed by the aſſembly, are to compoſe the Executive Power.

2. They are charged to ſeal and promulgate the laws of the State.

3. Each Secretary in his turn, and weekly, is to preſide at the Council Board.

4. A double copy of each law is to be made out, ſigned by the keeper of the Seals, and ſealed with the ſeal of State; one copy to be depoſited in the Keeper's Archives, the other in the National Aſſembly's.

5. The laws are to be promulgated.—The decrees of the National Aſſembly are entitled laws, and are to be publiſhed without any previous formula—they are, however, to be concluded thus:—"in the name of the Nation, the Executive Council, ad interim, order the Adminiſtrative Bodies and the Courts of Juſtice to tranſcribe theſe preſents, &c."

6. The Seal of State ſhall be changed: henceforward it ſhall bear the figure of Liberty, armed with a pike, with a cap of Liberty at the top, with this inſcription, "In the name of the French Nation."

7. The ſentences of the Courts of Juſtice ſhall begin thus: "In the name of the French Nation."

8. The Officers of Juſtice, formerly called the King's Commiſſaries, ſhall for the future be named National Commiſſaries.

M. Bazire in the name of the Committee de Surveillance, preſented ſeveral letters and memorials found in the King's library. The letters were written from Coblentz to M. Noailles de Poix, to obtain pay for the King's guards at Coblentz.—It appeared that the King had paid them even after the month of January 1792.

M. Bazire informed the Aſſembly, that the Prince de Poix had been taken in cuſtody, by order of the Committee de Surveillance.

Six o'clock in the evening.

LONDON, Auguſt 13.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The Commons are in full poſſeſſion of all power and authority. They have conferred on the Sections the right of judging every citizen who ſhall be denounced, and to paſs on him what ſentence they pleaſe. They have erected a proviſionary tribunal, to which they refer every man ſent to them as a criminal, who is ſummarily judged, and inſtantly executed. Every moment freſh victims fall under the ſword of this new tribunal. Every perſon is poſitively prevented from leaving Paris. All thoſe who are poſſeſſed of property are in a general conſternation. Eccleſiaſtics are particularly ferreted out and impriſoned. The Nobility ſhare the ſame fate. Prince de Rohan Chabot was arreſted yeſterday, and will, no doubt, be ſoon ſacrificed. Abbe Dillon, of an Iriſh family, has been maſſacred in his own houſe. Yeſterday, twelve Eccleſiaſtics were arreſted who had taken refuge in the Iriſh college. Perſecution is, in ſhort, at its heighth.

"Every ſtratagem has been employed to excite the fury of the rabble againſt the Royal Family, and to bring them to the ſcaffold. For this purpoſe, not only hand-bills are in daily circulation, but the licentious editors of the Jacobin Journals invent the moſt groſs calumnies; which they know muſt remain uncontradicted, as the Gazettes in the oppoſite intereſt have been prohibited to be publiſhed. In one of theſe papers of yeſterday, written by the execrable Goraſs, a letter is publiſhed, which he ſays was found in the Queen's writing-deſk at the time the palace was pillaged, from her Majeſty to the Auſtrian Miniſter at Bruſſels, recommending a long liſt of proſcribed friends to the royal cauſe, to his particular favor. She is therein made to write—how much they are entitled to his protection, from the ſervices they have done her and the King, and that ſhe hopes the time draws nigh, when ſhe ſhall be able to reward all her friends;—that ſhe looks forward with a pleaſing hope to the time when the Duke of Brunſwick enters Paris.

"By a decree of the military committee, which nominates commiſſioners to the three armies, they are authoriſed *to iſſue mandates of arreſt, pronouncing the ſuſpenſion and diſmiſſion of the general and ſtaff officers who may be* SUSPECTED *of favoring the enemy, or of acting againſt the general ſafety.*"

Prince d'Eſterhazy, accompanied by the Prince de Lichtenſtein, is arrived in town, *incog.* from Coblentz.

As ſoon as the news of the late commotions at Paris reached Rouen, the department ſitting there came to a reſolution, That they had taken a ſolemn oath to be faithful to the nation, the law, and *the King*; that they had devoted their lives and fortunes to the conſtitution; that the preſent legiſlative aſſembly had no power to alter one tittle of that conſtitution; and that they would neither obey, nor cauſe to be executed, any decree not ſanctioned by the King. This is expected to be the caſe with many other departments.

By the mention of the Prince de Poix in the National Aſſembly on Sunday, as one of the perſons having acceſs to the King without leave, it appears that the report of his having fallen a victim to the inſurrections of Friday laſt was erroneous.

Bickeſtaff, the author of *Love in a Village, the Maid of the Mill, Padlock*, &c, and who might juſtly be termed the *father* of that ſpecies of compoſition, was ſome time ago ſeen wandering about in Italy, in a ſtate of almoſt mendicant indigence. A donation of half a guinea from one who had known him in better days, was received by him with humble gratitude. An example this, that abilities when debaſed by vice, cannot ſecure to their poſſeſſors even the common neceſſaries of life.

When a well, vault, or drain, has been incloſed a conſiderable time, if two or three pails of water be thrown down, the noxious and ſuffocating air will be ſo diſperſed and corrected, that in an hour any perſon may go down with ſafety.

Great quantities of Wheat are already cut in the neighborhood of London, and a ſeaſon more abundant than the preſent for that kind of grain, is not within the memory of the oldeſt farmers.

AUGUST 20.

It is poſitively aſſerted by information received at a capital houſe in the city, that the combined army had entered the French territory in Luxemburgh, and had commenced their operations by the inveſture of Thionville, the capital of the French in that Duchy. The force by which it was attacked could not be reſiſted for many days. Thionville is 195 miles N. E of Paris.

From Thionville, the combined army are to move to Par Louis, a ſtrong town in Lorrain, fortified after the manner of Vauban; it is 20 miles to the eaſtward of Thionville, and at this ſiege the King of Pruſſia, it is ſaid, will be preſent.

A veſſel which left Havre-de-Grace on Wedneſday morning, with Gen. Biron's lady, is arrived at Portſmouth.

Domeſtic Articles.

SALEM, October 2.

Laſt week an action on the Slave Trade Act was brought before the Court of Common Pleas at Newburyport; when it was made a queſtion, whether the Court had juriſdiction thereof, who determined in the affirmative. The defendants then appealed from this deciſion to that of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Mr. Ripley, in his account of Concord, Maſſachuſetts, ſays—"The average number of deaths annually, for thirteen years paſt, is 17 or 18. January 1792 there were living in that town, ſeventy-five perſons above 70 years of age." The cenſus of that town gives 1590 inhabitants.

The *National Gazette* of the 19th ult. gives an extract of a letter from Boſton, which repreſents the great body of the people here as not well ſatisfied with the federal government. A *ſuperficial* obſerver would however be likely to form a different opinion, from hearing the people univerſally expreſſing their happineſs in the preſent eſtabliſhed order of things, and from the candid acknowledgment of thoſe who at firſt oppoſed the federal conſtitution, that they were in an error.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.

Captain Spooner, of the ſchooner Phœnix, arrived at Plymouth, Maſſachuſetts, on Tueſday laſt, in 35 days from Oporto—ſpoke on the Grand Banks, brig ——, Capt. Brockhouſe from Havre de Grace, for Salem, who confirmed the late unhappy accounts from France, and added, that General Fayette and his family had gone to England—Captain Brockhouſe left Havre de Grace about the 4th September.

HARTFORD, Oct. 8.

The deplorable ſtate of France, at this moment, muſt excite the compaſſion of every feeling man. The King depoſed by a decree of the National Aſſembly—and both King and Queen, with their family, obliged to ſhelter themſelves in this very Aſſembly, from the lawleſs fury of the Pariſian populace. The guards of the palace butchered before the threſhold, and the palace rifled by the mob—an army of 200,000 Auſtrians and Pruſſians, headed by the brave and warlike, but implacable Duke of Brunſwick, determined at all events, to penetrate to Paris and reſtore the King to his throne and prerogatives—diſunion, ſuſpicion and treachery among the national councils—fierce animoſity between the Jacobins and the generals of their armies, and diſtraction throughout the whole nation. A ſcene ſo gloomy and terrible is ſeldom unfolded on the theatre of this earth! As men, as philoſophers, and as good citizens, let us pauſe—let us withhold a part of our admiration of the French Conſtitution, which places legiſlative power in a *ſingle body* of men, *unchecked* and *uncontrouled*—Let us withhold our encomiums on the man or men who are diſtinguiſhed for their faculty of *writing down* governments, without talents for replacing them with better ſyſtems. Let us lament the obſtinacy of Kings, nobles and prieſts in Europe, who, by refuſing to relax in their dominating ſyſtems, in proportion to the progreſs of knowledge and commerce, render their ſubjects and tenants deſperate, and by reſiſting ſmall amendments of the Conſtitution, blindly expoſe their countries to the horrors of war and civil diſcord. Let us lament that nations, when they have obtained important ameliorations of their government, will not ſtop at any point of moderation, but raſhly plunge themſelves into anarchy, wretchedneſs and ruin.

RICHMOND, (Vir.) Oct. 5.

On Monday laſt the Aſſembly of this ſtate met at the Capitol in this city, agreeable to the Governor's proclamation, when there appeared a full houſe. They then proceeded to the appointment of their officers, and made choice of Mr. Charles Hay, as clerk, Thomas Mathews, Eſq. ſpeaker, Mr. William Allen, ſerjeant at arms, and the Rev. Benjamin Blagrove, Chaplain.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

By the ſhip Diana, Capt. Goodwin, who arrived at Boſton on the 4th inſt. in 35 days from Briſtol, the following intelligence is received.

PARIS, Auguſt 15.

MERLIN announced to the Aſſembly, that the Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies had entered the departments of Moſelle, and that they had made themſelves maſters of the advanced poſts of Sierck and Rodemack.

This circumſtance, he added, ought not to intimidate the French nation, but it ought to arouſe them ſo as to adopt a very important meaſure: He therefore moved, "That the relations, the wives, and the children of the emigrants, ſhould, with Louis XVI. be reſerved as guarantees for the events of the war."

It was accordingly reſolved by the Aſſembly, that they ſhould be detained as hoſtages within the limits of their reſpective municipalities.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
AUGUST 18.

M. Cabot read a letter from Maubeuge, from which it appeared that the ſoldiers approved of the proceedings of the Aſſembly, and that they had reſiſted the attempts made by Dillon, Lameth, and La Noue, to excite them to oppoſe the Aſſembly.—To the inſinuations of thoſe Generals, they replied, "that their true point of rallying was, and always would be, the National Aſſembly, and that they conſidered Louis XVI. as a perjured wretch and a traitor!"—"M. Lameth in vain attempted (ſaid the writer of the letter) to gain over a few regiments. In vain did he tell them that 15,000 Auſtrians were ready to fall upon them. The troops flew to arms, and ordered their muſic to play *Ca ira*!!"

SUNDAY, Auguſt 19.

The Aſſembly were occupied for almoſt two hours in reading letters and addreſſes, all approving of the decree for ſuſpending the King.

The Department of Guarde informed the Aſſembly, that they had cauſed the refractory Prieſts to be exported, and that they conſidered this meaſure as tending very much to preſerve public tranquility.

The Aſſembly then ordered the Committee of Legiſlation to prepare the plan of a decree for tranſporting all the refractory prieſts out of the kingdom.

Some private letters from Marſhal Luckner were read, which announced that he had again taken the oath of fidelity, and profeſſed his attachment to the public cauſe. In a paragraph of one of theſe letters, the Marſhal expreſſes himſelf thus:

"Though the Executive Power be ſuſpended, I hope I ſhall not be ordered to retire. Had I not been ordered to withdraw from Courtray, I would, in a little time, have reſtored liberty to the Belgians."

LA FAYETTE ACCUSED.

Some ſoldiers of the army of M. la Fayette being admitted to the bar, informed the Aſſembly that they were obliged to make their eſcape through a wood to avoid being ſeduced by their chiefs, and that they had come to Paris to learn the truth reſpecting the events of the 10th. They ſaid, that M. Veneur had written to the battalions, in the name of M. la Fayette, to the following purport.

"Soldiers! your conſtitution has been annihilated! Seditious men have filled the meaſures of their crimes.—They have cauſed the Swiſs ſoldiers, and the commandandant of the National Guards, to be aſſaſſinated.—With ſwords in their hands they have compelled the Legiſlative body to decree the ſuſpenſion of the King. Soldiers chooſe between the King and Petion."

They added that M. La Fayette wiſhed to make them ſign a paper written in the ſame ſtrain, and requeſted that the Aſſembly would prevent the perfidious deſign of this General.

M. Merlin preſented fifty different pieces to ſupport their accuſation.

Two private letters, and in particular one from the Commiſſioners ſent to the army, being adduced to corroborate theſe charges, the Aſſembly immediately paſſed the following

DECREE OF ACCUSATION AGAINST M. DE LA FAYETTE.

1. It appears to this Aſſembly that there is juſt ground for accuſation againſt M. de la Fayette, heretofore Commander of the army of the North.

2. The Executive Power ſhall in the moſt expeditious manner poſſible, put the preſent decree into execution; and all conſtituent authorities, all citizens, and all ſoldiers, are hereby enjoined, by every means in their power, to ſecure his perſon.

3. The Aſſembly forbids the army of the north any longer to acknowledge him as General, or to obey his orders; and ſtrictly enjoin that no perſon whatſoever ſhall furniſh any thing for the troops, or pay any money for their uſe, but by the orders of M. Dumourier.

We ſhall be informed before-hand of the part that the Aſſembly will take on the queſtion of the forfeiture; for, in the intermediate time, they are by deputations to collect the opinions for *yes* or *no*.

LONDON, Auguſt 20.

The people at Havre-de-Grace, and from thence to Rouen, appear to be pretty equally divided between the King and the enemies of monarchy.

The letters from Paris brought by the laſt mail, mention that every thing in that city is in a ſtate of the greateſt ferment and confuſion, that every hour perſons of reſpectability are arreſted, and that no one thinks himſelf ſafe; and that all who can get away are doing it as faſt as poſſible.

There are one hundred and thirty perſons in priſon for the buſineſs of the 10th; there is a very great probability that they will all be put to death, as no doubt they will all be found guilty of---fidelity to the King. The executions are to take place in the ſquare of the Carouſal over againſt the Palace. Among the victims, are ſeveral noblemen of this country, and the flower of the Swiſs nobility, many of the late miniſters, and M. la Porte, the keeper of the privy purſe. The trials commence this day.

A letter from Oſtend, dated 22d inſt. received in town this morning, ſays, "We have this day the important news that M. La Fayette, and thirteen of his officers, are carried priſoners of war into Namur—you may depend on the authenticity of this news."

The Duke of Brunſwick, it is generally credited, marched on Thurſday from Luxemburgh (the word of command was given by the King of Pruſſia) on his way to Paris; the diſtance by land from thence being about 210 miles: It was conjectured that the Duke would tranſport his army by the river Moſelle, and reach Paris on the 5th of September.

The Temple, where the Royal Family of France are confined, was a ſanctuary where debtors took refuge againſt arreſt—"Never," ſaid a Pariſian wit, on ſeeing the King enter it on Monday—"never before did it contain ſo great a Bankrupt!"

ELECTION.

Return of the number of votes at the election, held on Tueſday laſt:—

CONGRESS.

Candidates.	Total.	
F. A. Muhlenberg	8465	Including City and County of Philadelphia, Delaware, Bucks, Chester, and Montgomery.
T. Hartley	8647	
J. W. Kittera	8508	
W. Findley	8789	
D. Heiſter	8685	
W. Irvine	8268	
P. Muhlenberg	6436	
T. Scott	6224	
T. Fitzſimons	6154	
W. Bingham	4593	
J. Armſtrong	5530	
H. Wynkoop	5810	
S. Sitgreaves	5597	
C. Thomſon	5206	
J. Barclay	2904	
W. Montgomery	2952	
I. D. Sergeant	3732	
A. Gregg	3046	
J. Smilie	2739	
I. Jacobs	2150	
R. Johnſton	238	
I. Arndt	254	
W. Rawle	377	

County Commiſſioner,
ISAAC HOWELL.

Repreſentatives in the State Legiſlature:—

City.	County.
John Swanwick	Robert Hare
George Latimer	Thomas Forreſt
Henry Kammerer	John Lardner
Jacob Hiltzheimer	Thomas Paul
Benj. R. Morgan	Thomas Britton

Montgomery.—J. Davis, J. Tyſon, C. Evans, J. Shoemaker.

Cheſter.——John Hannum, Dennis Whelen, Charles Dilworth, and Samuel Sharp.

Sheriff for Cheſter—Joſeph M'Clellan.

Repreſentatives in the Third Congreſs of the United States:—

Maryland.

JOHN F. MERCER, URIAH FORREST, GABRIEL CHRISTIE, Eſquires.

A number of artiſts are arrived at Boſton from Amſterdam, who are to be employed in the manufacture of Glaſs in the Glaſs Houſe in that town.

By an officer from the Rock Landing, ſays a South Carolina paper, information is received, that Col. McGillivray having loſt the confidence of the Creeks, has retired with what property he could collect to New Orleans, there to remain in a private ſtation, by order of the Spaniſh Governor.

From the Pittſburgh Gazette of October 6.

"We are informed that the Cornplanter, New Arrow, and 60 of the chiefs and warriors of the Senecca nation, have ſet out for the Miami towns, to council with the hoſtile Indians, and to exert their influence to bring about a peace between them and the United States.

"Sunday laſt was hanged on the commons of this place, James Nugent, alias James M'Mullen, belonging to Capt. Rodgers's troop of horſe, for deſertion and ſtealing a horſe, &c. the property of the public.

"And on Wedneſday, two men were ſhot, for having deſerted ſundry times."

The Preſident of the United States, his Lady and Family are expected to arrive in town this day.

JOHN PATTON, Eſq. is elected Repreſentative in Congreſs for the State of Delaware.

We hear from Nantucket, that the ſhipping employed in the whaling buſineſs out of that place, have been very ſucceſsful the paſt ſeaſon. One ſhip brought in 1300 barrels of oil, and 7000 lb. of bone.

Accounts from Nova-Scotia ſay that the ſame buſineſs has been ſo unfavorable, that the adventurers there are almoſt entirely diſcouraged.

The Engliſh whale fiſhery has alſo been unfortunate this year.

A Richmond (Virginia) paper of October 5, informs that the four horſes belonging to the mail ſtage were drowned the preceding day, in attempting to ford Pamunkey river—The paſſengers croſſed the river on a temporary bridge erected for foot paſſengers—the driver narrowly eſcaped drowning.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, Sept. 17.

"The fleet arrived this day at twelve o'clock, the new General (M. Deſparbes) dined on board the Eole, man of war. The troops were under arms, in order to receive him: at 4 o'clock, he ſent word that he would not land until morning.

"At half after five o'clock, however, he landed, and his landing was announced by the firing of cannon. The proceſſion was diſperſed, this was what he wiſhed to avoid. He went to M. Blanchelande's, who met him at the Champ de Mars. After reſting for half an hour, we all went to the Colonial Aſſembly, the the Preſident, M. Danſy, expreſſed his regret, that the intended ceremony had not taken place on his arrival, and invited him for the next day to a feaſt with the aſſembly and civil commiſſioners. M. Deſparbes anſwered, that he would not hear of any feaſts or ceremonies, that he was come to ſave the Colony, and that he had more ſerious buſineſs to do than receiving or giving entertainments; upon this he walked off amidſt the plaudits of a numerous gallery, conſiſting chiefly of the moſt reputable citizens. He brings with him 6000 men, among which are 200 dragoons, of the Regiment of Orleans.

"The ſame letter relates, that the Negroes have been lately beaten at *Gros Morne*, that ſeveral of their encampments have been taken, that they had 150 killed and 100 made priſoners."

COMMUNICATIONS.

It was the policy of the ancient commonwealths, by public games and feſtivals, and by various devices, to multiply and ſtrengthen the ties which bind men to ſociety. The fine arts were encouraged by the public, chiefly with the view of foſtering the enthuſiaſm of the citizens for their country. It is ſurely better to bind men's hearts than their hands, to engage their beſt feelings for a government, rather than to awe their fears into obedience. Yet ſome men, pretending to be philoſophers, wiſer than the ancients, and colder than nature made them, affect to dread the influence of opinion in favor of a popular authority. They fear that a government, in all its branches purely repreſentative, will poſſeſs in too great a degree the gentleſt of all power—the power of doing good, exerciſed in a manner to gain the affections of the people. Surely theſe men would not recommend a government as more ſafe, which ſhould make itſelf juſtly odious by violating their rights, and debaſing itſelf below the degree of exceſſence in which every good citizen delights to contemplate the image of his country. The people however are told to watch, to ſuſpect, and almoſt to fear and hate a government which has done juſtice to individuals. They tell us that Congreſs is the more to be feared for having done juſtice—thoſe whoſe threatened rights have been ſpared, will be grateful, and feel diſpoſed to ſupport government. This is the corrupt and dangerous influence which they tell you is *created* and conjured up againſt liberty. Is the world come to ſuch a paſs as not to be ſhocked when ſuch words are applied to ſuch a purpoſe? Is it poſſible in this enlightened age, that a government can be charged as criminal, and the people rouſed with alarm, becauſe the rights of the public creditors have been deemed ſacred? The ſame writers who reprobate the funding act, becauſe it attaches men to ſociety by the ties of intereſt and ſentiment, abhor ſtill more a ſtanding armed force. They would ſupport the authority of the people thro' their rulers, neither by the ſtrength of arms nor of opinions. The conſequence is eaſily drawn—they would not have it ſupported at all. Time is againſt the government, for it is new. Armies it has none. Rivals it has many—enemies more, ſome of its own houſehold—It has ſcorned the aid of ſuperſtition—Without nobles, without a political prieſthood, its life is in every man's hand—It is ſupreme, yet an hoſtage with the people—Who are they that would incite them to deſtroy it? Not the friends of liberty. The wiſe and virtuous citizens are protected by government, but in turn they protect it. They are the keepers of a ſacred depoſit—for a republic ſo purely elective as ours is, reſts on opinion. When therefore deſperate men attempt to poiſon the public mind, it becomes the men of worth to diſcharge their truſt. They are bound to reſiſt in themſelves and others the firſt impulſes of paſſion. The ſober reflection of the public ſeldom errs, and as ſeldom fails at laſt to govern the government. It becomes that ſober public to judge whether the tendency of the late calumnies on men and meaſures be to correct what is wrong, or to throw down all the fences of liberty and order.

Blind and exceſſive praiſe of the government and its meaſures cannot be expected to ſerve any cauſe. Good men will be diſguſted and cunning men will find grounds for ſuſpicion. But a rational expoſition of the principles of a law and an earneſt and frequent appeal to the ſober ſenſe of the citizens on the fitneſs of thoſe principles and the uſeful tendency of the law, is always a proper conduct for thoſe to obſerve who wiſh to ſee good order maintained.—It is doubly neceſſary to do it when men who wilfully or ignorantly miſrepreſent the deſign of a law, and of thoſe who framed it, are buſily at work to kindle ſedition—when they deny facts that all the world may ſee with their eyes, and tell the people in the boſom of peace and in the very lap of plenty, that the laws of Congreſs are oppreſſive and ruinous, that the exciſe, funding, and bank laws ought to be repealed, and even reſiſted—for their doctrines cannot be admitted without juſtifying the reſiſtance of the laws; truly in ſuch a caſe it is proper to vindicate the conduct of Congreſs—to point out the reaſons of thoſe laws, to refute the groundleſs objections urged againſt them, to appeal to experience, the beſt judge of men and their meaſures, to evince the wiſdom of thoſe laws by the good fruits they have yielded to the body of the nation. There can be no diſpute on the propriety of doing this often and with ſome degree of force and earneſtneſs, ſuited to the ſenſe of the miſchief of ſtirring up the people againſt their own laws—yet thoſe who inceſſantly write againſt the exciſe, bank and funding acts, beſtow foul names on thoſe who vindicate thoſe meaſures. It ſeems as if the antidote ſhould be ſent after the poiſon. The ſobereſt attempt to ſhew by facts the uſes of a law is denominated puffing; which by the way is ſafer than to deny the facts which ſtare them in the face. Adviſing the people to reſpect the laws and maintain good order is called ſervile flattery of men in power, ſycophantiſh, &c. The court—that is to ſay, the ſervants of a free people are to be ſlandered to manifeſt the ſpirit of freemen and thoſe who approve their conduct are baſe dependants or ſecret enemies of liberrty. Such are the impudent arts which are uſing to ſtir up miſchief.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I AM a plain man, and not *deeply* verſed in politics, but I am conſcious of being in truth a well-wiſher to mankind, and particularly ſo to the inhabitants of theſe *highly favored* United States. It gives me no ſmall pain to ſee in ſome of the newſpapers, a number of ſcandalous reflections thrown out againſt the preſent adminiſtration of the general government and the conſtitution—a conſtitution which, like the glorious fabric of heaven and earth, (as far as we may compare leſſer things with greater) was formed in much wiſdom and true patriotiſm, out of a mere chaos—where we lay in darkneſs, confuſion, diſgrace and diſtreſs, which (had it continued) was only "the beginning of ſorrows" to us and our poſterity;—whereas *now* it is the admiration of all intelligent unprejudiced men in the world who have heard of it; and the envy of moſt nations, even of thoſe who have not the virtue, power or reſolution to follow our example. What thoſe grumbletonians amongſt ourſelves have in view, I know not; but however fair their pretenſions may be, or however clamorous, their ſecret views are ſtrongly, and I am afraid juſtly ſuſpected, by the more enlightened and honeſt part of the inhabitants of theſe ſtates, of not being friendly to the public peace. Perhaps ſome may want to fiſh in troubled waters, even if their country ſhould periſh in the ſtorm. It may be envy with others.

From all I can learn, the chief and other officers of government were men of the firſt characters for probity, intelligence and patriotiſm, and underwent much fatigue and heart corroding anxiety in the field of danger and death, riſquing their ALL to obtain for this *now* happy country, freedom from a moſt grievous yoke, which neither we nor our poſterity would have been able to bear.

I have been at pains to enquire, and from all I can learn, moſt or all the members of the legiſlative body, in both houſes, were men of the firſt characters for integrity, patriotiſm and intelligence, in the ſtates from whence they came: thoſe of their own vicinity were certainly the beſt judges of their characters; they muſt feel the good or evil of the laws they make, more than you or I, or any others of leſs property, or fewer connexions or dependants than themſelves. Nothing but perverſe blindneſs, or worſe, can hinder any man from ſeeing and owning this; and what poſſible motive could they have for enacting laws (in the conſequences of which themſelves and their numerous families and connexions are ſo deeply concerned) which in their heart and conſcience they did not think to be (upon the whole) beſt for the whole family of this great and growing empire?

I cannot help ſuſpecting that amongſt thoſe unreaſonable enemies to the preſent conſtitution, there are a few who wiſh us again under the Britiſh yoke, or are inimical to the credit, the glory, the peace and proſperity of thoſe United States.

PHILANTHROPOS.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

BY this day's Mail I am informed, that the letter containing 6 per cent. Stock addreſſed to me from Boſton, which in a letter of 16th ult. was ſaid to be *by Poſt*, was not put into the Poſt-Office, but forwarded *by a private hand to New-York, where it was loſt*. It is but juſtice due to the Poſt-Office department to make this matter public, as groundleſs ſuſpicions may have ariſen in conſequence thereof. It is very unfortunate at this time, that ſuch an error ſhould be committed, as ſimilar reports have prevailed and in many inſtances with as little foundation.

Your's, &c. SAMUEL EMERY.

Philadelphia, 11th October, 1792.
No. 62, North Second-Street.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OCTOBER 12, 1792.

THE Medical Lectures will begin on Thurſday, the firſt of November.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Eagle,	Pell,	Oporto
Brig La Salome,	Puyraud,	Nice
Norfolk,	Welſh,	Cape-Francis
Newton,	Hawkins,	St. Croix
Sch'r Rebecca,	Newel,	Savannah
Sloop Thomas,	Burke,	Aux-Cayes

☞ *Price of Stocks as in our laſt.*

General Post-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, inclusively, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, from the first day of January next, until the first day of June, 1794.

In MASSACHUSETTS *and* NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. From *Wiscasset* to *Portland* in the district of *Maine*: The mail to leave Wiscasset every Tuesday by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portland the next day by one in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Portland every Thursday by six in the morning, and arrive at Wiscasset the next day by one in the afternoon.

2. From *Portland* to *Portsmouth*: The mail to leave Portland every Monday and Thursday by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday at one in the afternoon, and arrive at Portland on Wednesday and Saturday by six in the evening.

3. From *Portsmouth* to *Boston*: From November first to May first, the mail to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday, at two o'clock in the afternnoon, and arrive at Boston on Wednesday and Saturday by six in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth on Tuesday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—And from May first to November first, the mail to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Boston the same days by six in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by six in the evening.

In MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT *and* NEW-YORK

4. From *Boston*, by *Worcester*, *Springfield*, *Hartford*, *Middletown*, and *New-Haven*, to *New-York*: From November first to May first, the mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at New-York every Saturday and Wednesday (the sixth day from its departure) by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday and Thursday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston every Saturday and Wednesday, by ten in the forenoon: And from May first to November first, the mail to leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by three o'clock in the morning, and arrive at New-York every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday (the fourth day from its departure) by eleven in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday, by six in the evening.

In NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY *and* PENNSYLVANIA.

5. Between *New-York*, (by Newark and Elizabethtown) and *Philadelphia*, every day in the week, Sunday excepted: The mails to leave New-York at noon, and Philadelphia at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at Philadelphia and New-York respectively, the next day after their departure, by ten in the forenoon; excepting the mails of Saturday, which are to arrive at the same hour on Monday.

In PENNSYLVANIA *and* MARYLAND.

6. From *Philadelphia* to *Baltimore*: The mail to leave Philadelphia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at noon, and arrive at Baltimore each succeeding day by noon: Returning, to leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Philadelphia each succeeding day by eleven in the forenoon.

7. From *Baltimore* to *Alexandria*: The mail to leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Alexandria each succeeding day by eight in the morning: Returning, to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Baltimore on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by ten in the forenoon.

In VIRGINIA.

8. From *Alexandria* to *Richmond*, *Petersburg*, *Suffolk* and *Portsmouth*: The mail to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by six in the evening; at Petersburg, every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at ten in the forenoon; at Suffolk every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by six in the afternoon; and at Portsmouth every Friday, Monday and Wednesday, by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave Portsmouth the same Friday, Monday and Wednesday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Suffolk the same days by seven in the evening; and at Petersburg the next Monday, Wednesday and Friday by eleven in the forenoon; leave Petersburg the same days at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Richmond the same days by six in the evening: leave Richmond on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Alexrndria the next Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by three in the afternoon.

9. From *Richmond*, by *Williamsburg*, *York-Town* and *Hampton*, to *Norfolk*. The mail to leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norfolk on each succeeding day, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by six in the morning, and arrive at Richmond each succeeding day, by six in the evening.

In VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

10. From *Petersburg*, by *Halifax*, *Tarborough* and *Smithfield*, to *Fayetteville*. The mail to leave Petersburg every Friday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening: Returning, to leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Petersburg the next Friday, by eleven in the forenoon.

In NORTH *and* SOUTH CAROLINA *and* GEORGIA.

11. From Fayetteville, by Cheraw Court-House, Camden, Columbia and Cambridge, to Augusta, The mail to leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, reach Camden the next day by five in the afternoon, and arrive at Augusta the next Saturday by noon: Returning to leave Augusta every Thursday, at five in the morning, arrive at Camden the next Sunday by five in the morning, and at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening.

12. From *Augusta* to *Savannah*. The mail to leave Augusta every Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Savannah the next Monday morning by ten: Returning, to leave Savannah every Monday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Augusta the next Wednesday, by five in the afternoon.

13. From Camden to Statesburg. The mail to leave Camden every Thursday by four in the morning, and arrive at Statesburg by eight: Returning, to leave Statesburg every Saturday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Camden by six.

In MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE-ISLAND *and* CONNECTICUT.

14. From *Boston* to *Providence*. The mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six in the morning, and arrive the same days at Providence, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday, by six in the morning, and arrive the same days at Boston, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are desired also to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boston and Providence, three times a week, and every day in the week (Sunday excepted) in case a stage waggon should run so often between those two places.

15. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to Hartford. The mail to leave Providence every Tuesday and Friday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Hartford on Wednesday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon; Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at seven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Providence on Tuesday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are also desired to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a stage waggon should run so often between those two places.

16 From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Bristol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New-London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tuesday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by six in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight in the morning, and arrive at Providence the same day by six in the evening; leave Providence on Saturday at eight in the morning, and passing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the same day by six in the evening; leave Newport the next Monday at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day by ten in the forenoon.

17. From *New-Haven* to *New-London*: The mail to leave New-Haven every Monday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London every Tuesday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave New-London every Tuesday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at New-Haven every Wednesday afternoon by six.

18. From *Middletown* to *New-London*. The mail to leave Middletown, from November first to May first, every Thursday morning, and from May to November, every Friday morning, by eight o'clock; and arrive at New-London by six in the evening of the day of its departure: Returning, to leave New-London each next succeeding day by eight in the morning, and arrive at Middletown by six in the evening.

In NEW-YORK.

19. Between the city of *New-York* (by *Kingsbridge*, *Poughkeepsie*, and the city of *Hudson*) and *Albany*. The carriers, with the mails, to leave New-York and Albany every Monday and Thursday, by four in the morning, meet, and return to each place on Wednesday and Saturday, by six in the evening.

In PENNSYLVANIA.

20. From *Philadelphia*, by *Lancaster*, *York-town*, *Carlisle*, *Shippensburg*, *Chambersburg*, *Bedford* and *Greensburg* to *Pittsburg*. The mail to leave Philadelphia every Saturday at noon, and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by noon; remain there not less than four, nor more than six hours, and return to Philadelphia the following Friday by noon.

In the State of DELAWARE.

21. From *Wilmington*, by *New-Castle*, *Cantwell's Bridge*, and *Duck Creek*, to *Dover*. The mail to leave Wilmington every Monday afternoon, by five o'clock (or as soon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Dover by five in the evening of Tuesday: Returning, to leave Dover every Wednesday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Wilmington by seven in the evening of the same day.

In DELAWARE *and* MARYLAND.

22. From Christiana Bridge, by Middletown, Warwick and George-town Cross-Roads, to Chester-town, and thence to Easton. The mail to leave Christiana Bridge every Monday afternoon, by six o'clock (or as soon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Easton by six in the evening of Tuesday: Returning, to leave Easton every Wednesday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Christiana Bridge in the evening of the same day, by eight o'clock.

☞ Persons offering proposals for carrying this mail, are desired to state the terms on which they will carry it from May first to November first, by leaving Philadelphia every Monday at half past nine, A. M. and reaching Easton the next day by four, P. M.—and returning, leave Easton every Wednesday by four, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by noon: And perform the same tour, during the other half of the year, between half past nine o'clock of every Monday, and noon of the next Saturday. And also their terms for carrying an additional mail between Philadelphia and Chestertown, leaving Philadelphia every Wednesday and Friday at half past nine, A. M. and returning the fourth day after by noon.

23. From *Baltimore* to *Annapolis*. The mail to leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at Annapolis the same days by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday by eight in the morning, and arrive at Baltimore the same days by five in the afternoon.

In VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

24. From *Suffolk*, by *Edenton*, *Plymouth*, *Washington* and *Newbern*, to *Wilmington*: The mail to leave Suffolk every Wednesday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington the next Saturday, by six in the evening: Returning, to leave Wilmington every Monday by four in the morning, and arrive at Suffolk the next Thursday by six in the evening.

In NORTH-CAROLINA.

25. From *Halifax* by *Blountsville*, *Williamstown*, and *Daileys*, to *Plymouth*, once in two weeks:—The mail to leave Halifax every other Monday by five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Plymouth the next day by six in the evening: Returning, to leave Plymouth the next Thursday by five in the morning, and arrive at Halifax on Friday by five in the evening.

26. From *Wilmington* to *Fayetteville*: The mail to leave Wilmington every Sunday, at four in the morning, and arrive the next day at Fayetteville by five in the afternoon: Returning, leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington the next day by five in the afternoon.

In VIRGINIA.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Post-Office in *Richmond*, until the 10th day of November next inclusively, for carrying the mail of the United States from *Richmond* to *Staunton*,—from the 15th day of the same month, until the first day of June 1794. The mail to leave Richmond every Monday by six in the morning, and arrive at Staunton the next Wednesday by six in the evening: Returning, leave Staunton every Thursday at ten in the forenoon, and arrive at Richmond the next Saturday by seven in the evening.

☞ The persons offering proposals for carrying this mail, are desired to state the terms on which they will carry it, and leave Richmond every Wednesday at noon, and arrive at Staunton the next Saturday by three in the afternoon: Returning, leave Staunton every Monday at seven in the morning, and arrive at Richmond the next Wednesday by ten in the forenoon.

Note 1. If during the continuance of the contracts here proposed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails should become necessary, to preserve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpose shall be made by the Post-Master General, such arrangement not lessening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails respectively, without their consent.

2. A convenient time *not less than ten minutes*, nor exceeding half an hour, for opening and closing a mail is to be allowed at each Post-Office, at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein specified.

3. For every half hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mail may be carried on any of the post roads herein described, either in stage waggons or on horses: but when the state of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the necessary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horses.—Every mail-stage must have in it a box in which the mail is invariably to be carried, under lock and key.

5. News-papers, as well as letters, are to be sent in the mails: and if any contractor would wish to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d section of the post-office law) he must, in his proposals, state the respective sums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may arise from such separate carriage of news-papers.

NEW POST ROADS,

In NEW-YORK, MASSACHUSETTS & VERMONT.

An extension of the Post roads having been desired, from *Connojoharie* to *Whites-town*, and thence to *Kanandaiqua*, in the state of New-York; from *Stockbridge* to *Bennington*, in the states of Massachusetts and Vermont; and from *Rutland* to *Windsor*, and *Rutland* to *Fairhaven*, in Vermont: Proposals for carrying mails on those routs, (at the expense of the contractors) will be received at the General Post-Office, until the fifteenth day of November next inclusively.—Persons offering such proposals, must state the days and hours when they will receive and deliver the mails at each place here mentioned, and the length of time (which cannot exceed eight years) for which they will contract.

The contractors, respectively, will have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets on these roads, for *hire*; and be authorized to receive, to their own use, all the postages which shall arise on letters, packets and newspapers by them carried, at the rates established by law: but must carry, free of postage, such letters and packets as by law are, or shall be declared *free*.

For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in delivering a mail, after the time agreed on, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, one dollar for every ten miles distance, as far as the failure extends.

The persons whom the contractors shall designate for Postmasters, on these routes,—previous to their acting as such, must be approved by the Post-Master General, and take the oaths required by law. They are to agree for their compensations with the contractors, to whom alone they are to account for all the postages they shall receive. The same oaths must be taken by the contractors and their riders who carry the mails.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
POST-MASTER-GENERAL.

The SUBSCRIBERS to the

Universal Tontine

Are informed, that a general meeting is to be held at the State-House in this city, on Saturday the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to the sixth article of their association.

By order of the Agents,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.
Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1792. (eptN3)

Universal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Booksellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; selected from different Authors, and published by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1701.

Price of a single book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to those who take quantities.

August 4. (eptf.)

To the Public.

THE subscriber returns his most respectful compliments to his friends and the public, for the many favors he has received, and begs leave to inform them that he has upon hand a few fine toned

FORTE PIANOS,

which he will warrant superior to any imported, and which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

The great number of FORTE PIANOS lately imported from London and Dublin, induces the subscriber to caution the public against the artful insinuations of persons commissioned to vend them—who, for a very trifling compensation, recommend instruments that are nothing but the refuse of the European Music-Shops, and imported at a mere trifle, and sold for the same price as a good instrument, to the great disappointment of the ignorant purchaser, who generally pays as much for repairs in a year or two, as the original cost of a good instrument.

N. B. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS let out by the month or quarter, likewise Musical Instruments tuned and repaired in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms, by

CHARLES TAWES,
[4t] No. 67, Walnut, near Third-Street.

JOHN GOULD,
HAIR-DRESSER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at No. 1, South Third-Street, near Market-Street, and thanks his former customers for the favors he has received.

Said GOULD has for sale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to answer the purpose.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any person trying the above, if not found to answer the character given, the money will be returned. [tf]

Treasury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 15th day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1793, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles.

The propolals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Posts, or separately, for Springfield and West-Point.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

PLANS
OF THE
City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk
to the Commissioners.
June 2, 1792. [eptf]

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 18th instant, from the inclosure of JOHN CLARK, of Trenton Township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a Chesnut Sorrel MARE, about nine years old, fourteen and an half hands high, bald faced, white feet and eyes, a bunch on her left and near side, occasioned by a hurt, small long neck, thin mane, shortish tail, shod all round: Whosoever will take up said Mare, and return her either to JOHN CLARK, of Trenton, RICHARD VARIAN, New-York, or the subscriber in Danbury, Fairfield county, State of Connecticut, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD for the Mare and Thief, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Mare only.

JAMES TROWBRIDGE.
Trenton, (N. J.) Sept. 18, 1792.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum.—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*